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## LOCAL FLORA NOTES—IX

BY NORMAN TAYLOR

*Species**Specimens wanted from*

## ROSACEAE

<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> L.	Anywhere on the coastal plain.
<i>S. salicifolia</i> L.	Anywhere in the range.*
<i>S. alba</i> Du Roi.	Anywhere in the range.
<i>S. corymbosa</i> Raf.	Known in New Jersey?
<i>Aruncus allegheniensis</i> Rydb.	Mountains of Pennsylvania.
<i>Porteranthus trifolius</i> (L.) Britton.	Pennsylvania and central New Jersey.
<i>Potentilla pumila</i> Poir.	Anywhere above 1,000 ft.
<i>P. simplex</i> Michx.	The region northwest of the "fall-line."
<i>Comarum palustre</i> L.	Anywhere in the range.
<i>Fragaria canadensis</i> Michx.	Mountains of Pennsylvania.
<i>F. americana</i> (Porter) Britton.	New Jersey.
<i>Sibbaldiopsis tridentata</i> (So- land.) Rydb.	Below 1,000 ft. elevation.
<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i> (L.) Rydb.	The Catskills or northern New Jersey.
<i>Drymocallis agrimonioides</i> (Pursh) Rydb.	Northern New Jersey.
<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i> L.	North of the "fall-line."
<i>Rubi</i>	The Catskills and northern Pennsylvania.†
<i>Dalibarda repens</i> L.	Below 1,000 ft. elevation.

\* The local flora range as prescribed by the Club's Preliminary Catalogue of 1888 is as follows: All of the state of Connecticut; Long Island; in New York the counties bordering the Hudson River up to and including Columbia and Greene, also Sullivan and Delaware counties; all of New Jersey; and Pike, Wayne, Monroe, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Bucks, Berks, Schuylkill, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware and Chester counties in Pennsylvania.

† In the genus *Rubus* material is also needed from throughout the range to aid in determining, not only the perplexed question of hybridity, but also to ascertain if possible endemisms in this difficult group, are not rather common.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Specimens wanted from</i>
<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i> (Michx.) Tratt.	Orange, Sullivan and Delaware counties, N. Y.
<i>Agrimonia pumila</i> Muhl.	Chester Co., Pa.
<i>A. Brittoniana</i> Bicknell.	Below 1,000 ft. elevation.
<i>A. parviflora</i> Soland.	Anywhere in the mountains.
<i>Rosa blanda</i> Ait.	The south shore of L. I. and from N. J.
<i>R. canina</i> L.	Anywhere in the range. How extensively naturalized?
<i>R. humilis</i> Marsh.	See footnote.*

## POMACEAE

<i>Sorbus americana</i> Marsh.	Below 1,000 ft. elevation.
<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.	Is it anywhere an established escape?
<i>Malus coronaria</i> (L.) Mill.	From the Hudson and Dela- ware valleys.
<i>M. angustifolia</i> (Ait.) Michx.	Anywhere in the range.
<i>M. Malus</i> (L.) Britton.	Is the apple an established escape?
<i>Aronia nigra</i> (Willd.) Britton.	The coastal plain region.
<i>A. atropurpurea</i> Britton.	See footnote.†
<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i> (Pursh) Lindl. ( <i>A. rotundifolia</i> ).	Northern New Jersey and the mountains of Pennsylvania.
<i>Crataegi</i>	Species from the limestone re- gions of New York and New Jersey. Also from the ser- pentines of Pennsylvania.

\* A form of *Rosa humilis* obviously not the variety *villosa* merits attention from local flora enthusiasts. It has very much larger flowers than the typical form, and its petals are extremely fugacious. Specimens have been collected near Farmingdale, N. J., and recently from near Spring Valley, N. Y. Otherwise the plant is unknown, at least in herbaria.

† A somewhat critical species, said to differ from our common *A. arbutifolia* in having oval to globose, purple-black fruits rather than short-pyriform, bright red ones. The difficulty of distinguishing such characters in dried specimens is obvious. Material is needed, particularly with accurate notes on color and form of fruit, from anywhere in the range.

*Species**Specimens wanted from*

## DRUPACEAE

<i>Padus (Prunus) virginiana</i> (L.) Roem.	The coastal plain.
<i>Prunus americana</i> Marsh.	Northern New Jersey.
<i>P. cuneata</i> Raf.	Westchester Co., N. Y.
<i>Prunus maritima</i> Wang.	See footnote.*
<i>P. Gravesi</i> Small.	Long Island, Staten Island or the coastal region of N. J.
<i>P. angustifolia</i> Marsh.	North of Salem Co., N. J.
<i>P. alleghaniensis</i> Porter.	Between New Jersey and Con- necticut.
<i>P. pennsylvanica</i> L. f.	Below 1,000 ft. elevation in N. Y. or N. J.
<i>P. pumila</i> L.	Long Island or Staten Island.

## CAESALPINACEAE

<i>Cercis canadensis</i> L.	Anywhere in the range as a true wild plant.
<i>Cassia marylandica</i> L.	Northern N. J., N. Y., and Pa.
<i>C. Chamaecrista</i> L.	North of the coastal plain.
<i>C. nictitans</i> L.	The Catskills or the mountains of Pennsylvania.

## PAPILIONACEAE

<i>Meibomia ochroleuca</i> (M. A. Curtis) Kuntze.	North of Salem Co., N. J.
<i>M. glabella</i> (Michx.) Kuntze.	Passaic, Sussex, or Warren counties, N. J.
<i>M. sessilifolia</i> (Torr.) Kuntze.	Long Island or New Jersey.

\* The beach plum, often almost a tree along the coast, becomes a mere straggling shrub inland. It is known from near New Egypt, Ocean Co., N. J., from West Point, N. Y., and from near Bordentown on the Delaware. Special interest attaches to the occurrence of this maritime plant inland, and any specimens from inland localities, together with notes as to its proximity to streams, will be welcome. It is known from a number of stations in the pine-barrens, which are perhaps explainable by the peculiar geological history of that region.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Specimens wanted from</i>
<i>M. stricta</i> (Pursh) Kuntze.	Middlesex or Mercer counties, N. J.
<i>M. laevigata</i> (Nutt.) Kuntze.	Somerset or Warren Counties, N. J.
<i>M. obtusa</i> (Muhl.) Vail.	North of the coastal plain.
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link.	From anywhere in the range. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Trifolium carolinianum</i> Michx.	Near Philadelphia, Trenton or Bordentown.
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> L.	Luzerne or Schuylkill counties, Pa., as a wild plant.
<i>Astragalus carolinianus</i> L. ( <i>A.</i> <i>canadensis</i> ).	Northern New York or New Jersey.
<i>Stylosanthes biflora</i> (L.) B.S.P.	Northern shore of Long Island.
<i>Lespedeza Brittonii</i> Bicknell.	Anywhere in the range.
<i>L. simulata</i> Mackenzie & Bush.	See footnote <sup>2</sup> .
<i>Lespedeza angustifolia</i> (Pursh) Ell.	Long Island or Staten Island.
<i>Vicia americana</i> Muhl.	Anywhere in the range.
<i>V. caroliniana</i> Walt.	In the Hudson Valley.
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> L.	Anywhere in the range. <sup>3</sup>
<i>L. venosus</i> Muhl.	Central and northern N. J.
<i>L. maritimus</i> (L.) Bigel.	Anywhere away from the coast. <sup>4</sup>
<i>Bradburya virginiana</i> (L.) Kuntze.	North of Ocean Co., N. J.

<sup>1</sup>Very rarely becoming thoroughly naturalized in our range. A large mass of it, apparently persisting for many years, was recently discovered growing luxuriantly in the grounds of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

<sup>2</sup>A plant only recently known as from the range. In the Connecticut Botanical Club's list of the plants of that state it is reported from Groton and Southington. Mr. K. K. Mackenzie has also collected it at Haworth, Bergen Co., N. J. The plant is otherwise unknown from the area.

<sup>3</sup>Apparently isolated, so far as our specimens show, at a single station in New Jersey. It is supposed to be in New York but no records are extant. The New Jersey specimen is peculiar as it was taken from an "island" of shrubs and trees completely surrounded by salt marsh.

<sup>4</sup>The farthest inland record of this sea-beach plant is White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y. Any further inland extension of the range would be interesting.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Specimens wanted from</i>
<i>Clitoria Mariana</i> L.	Middlesex Co., N. J.
<i>Galactia volubilis</i> (L.) Britt.	New Jersey.
BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN.	

## SHORTER NOTES

A SECOND SPECIES OF *HERNANDIA* IN JAMAICA.—The discovery of a species of *Hernandia* in the western part of the island of Jamaica, some years ago,\* the existence of the genus in that island having been in doubt for many years, was of much interest, and the more recent finding of a second species in the mountainous parts of the eastern end of the island is of no less. This tree may be described as follows:

***Hernandia catalpifolia* Britton & Harris sp. nov.**

A tree, up to 16 meters high, the trunk straight, rather widely branched above the middle. Leaves broadly ovate, chartaceous, puberulent when young, becoming glabrous, strongly 5-nerved from the rounded or subtruncate base, short-acuminate at the apex; 2 dm. long or less, not at all peltate, the stout petiole nearly as long as the blade; panicles ample, convex, often broader than long, their branches divaricate-ascending, slender, puberulent; involucre bracts oblong, obtusish; sepals white, oblong, obtuse, 5 mm. long; fruit subglobose, 2 cm. long.

Mountain woodlands, Parish of St. Thomas, Jamaica (*Harris and Britton 10.588, type; 10.566; 10.685; Britton 4061*).

This is probably the tree referred from Jamaica by previous authors to *H. Sonora* L., of Porto Rico and the Lesser Antilles, which has peltate leaves, somewhat larger flowers and larger fruit.

N. L. BRITTON.

STANGERIA OR STANGERA, AND STANGERITES OR STRANGERITES? TWO QUESTIONS OF NOMENCLATURE.—In T. Moore's "List of Mr. Plant's Natal Ferns" (Hook. Journ. Bot. and Kew Gard.

\* Bull. Torrey Club 35: 338. 1908.